

Figure 1. Variation in (A) stem hollow area and (B) percent hollow area by tree basal area for the four tree species with $N \geq 20$ individuals sampled (*P. psilostachya*, *M. elata* ($N = 30$), *M. bidentata* ($N = 28$), and *A. lecointei* ($N = 20$)).

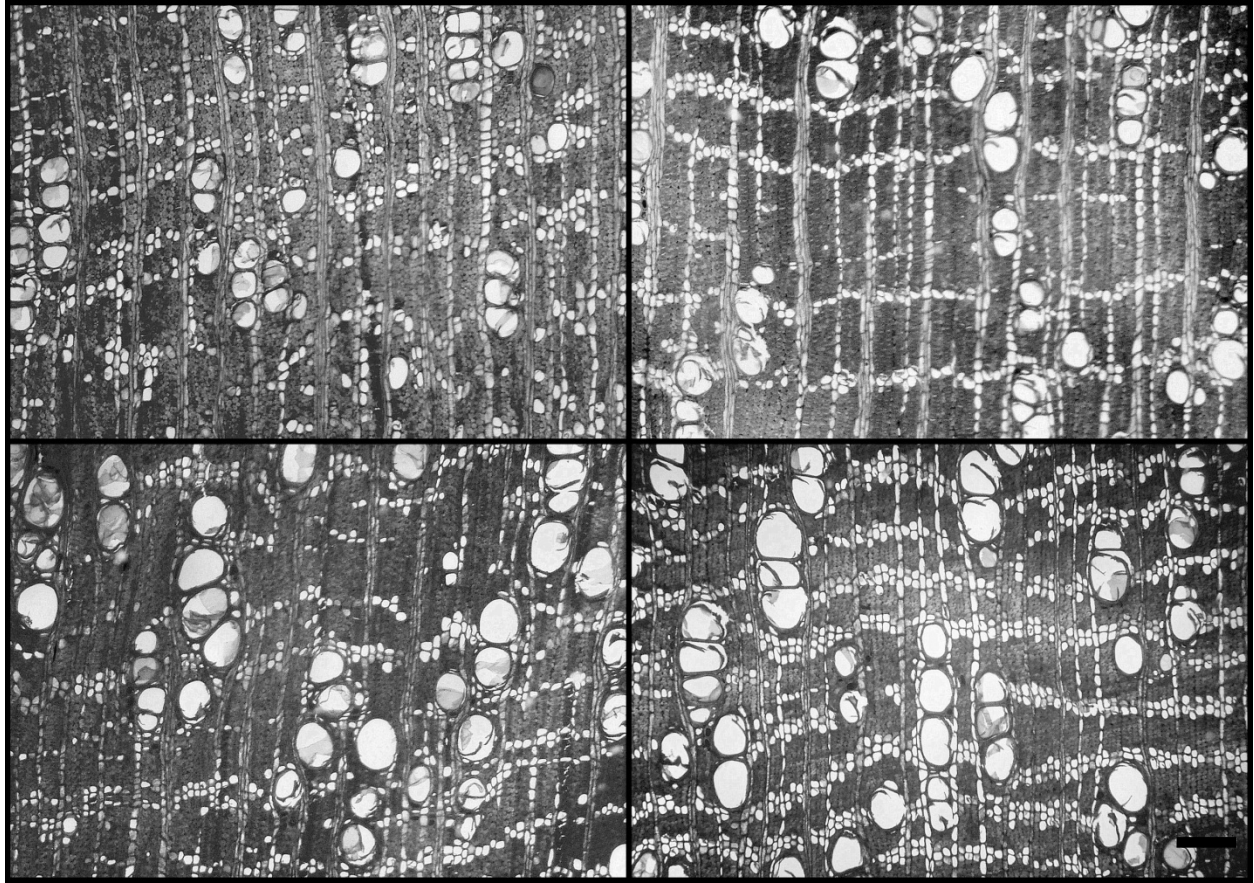


Figure S2. Wood anatomy of *Manilkara elata* (Sapotaceae). Scale bar = 200 μm .

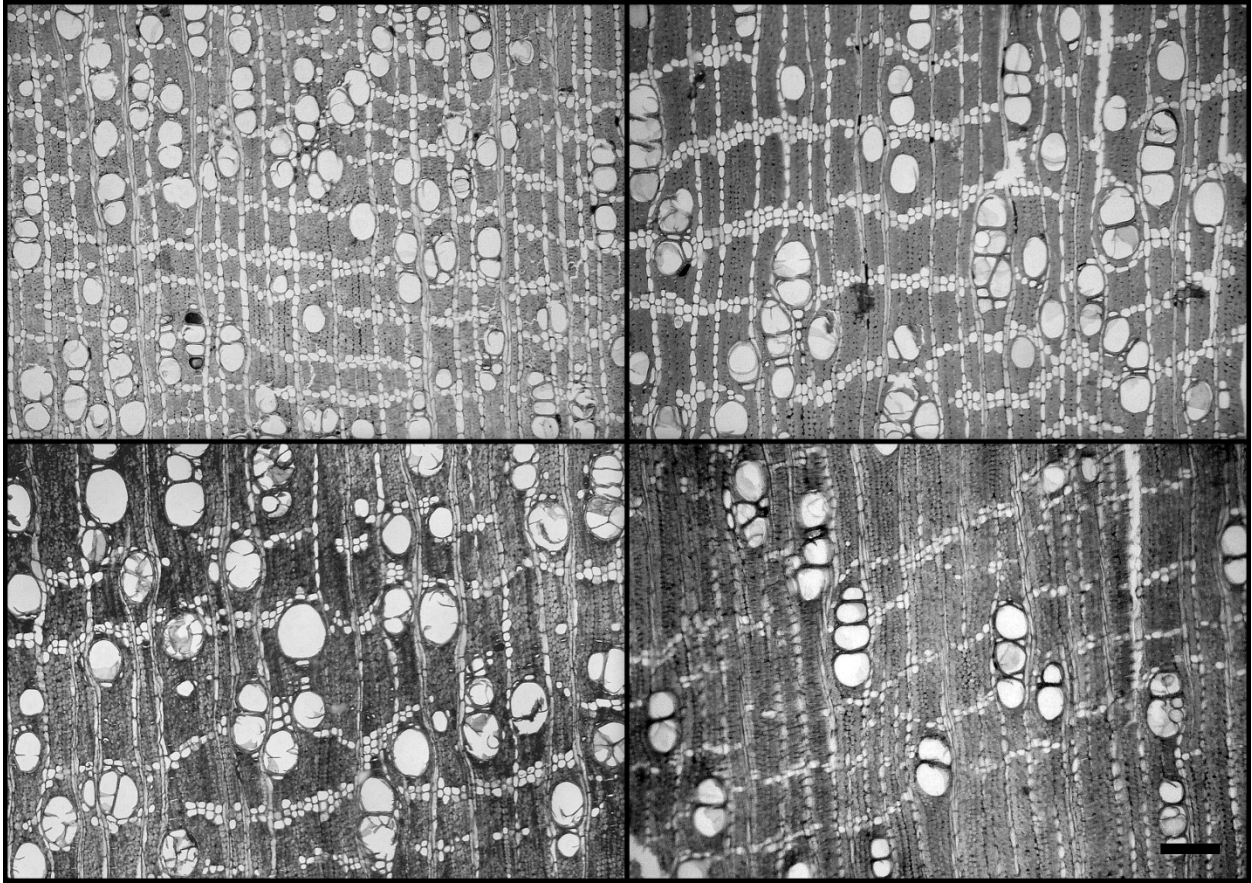


Figure S3. Wood anatomy of *Manilkara bidentata* (Sapotaceae). Scale bar = 200 μm .

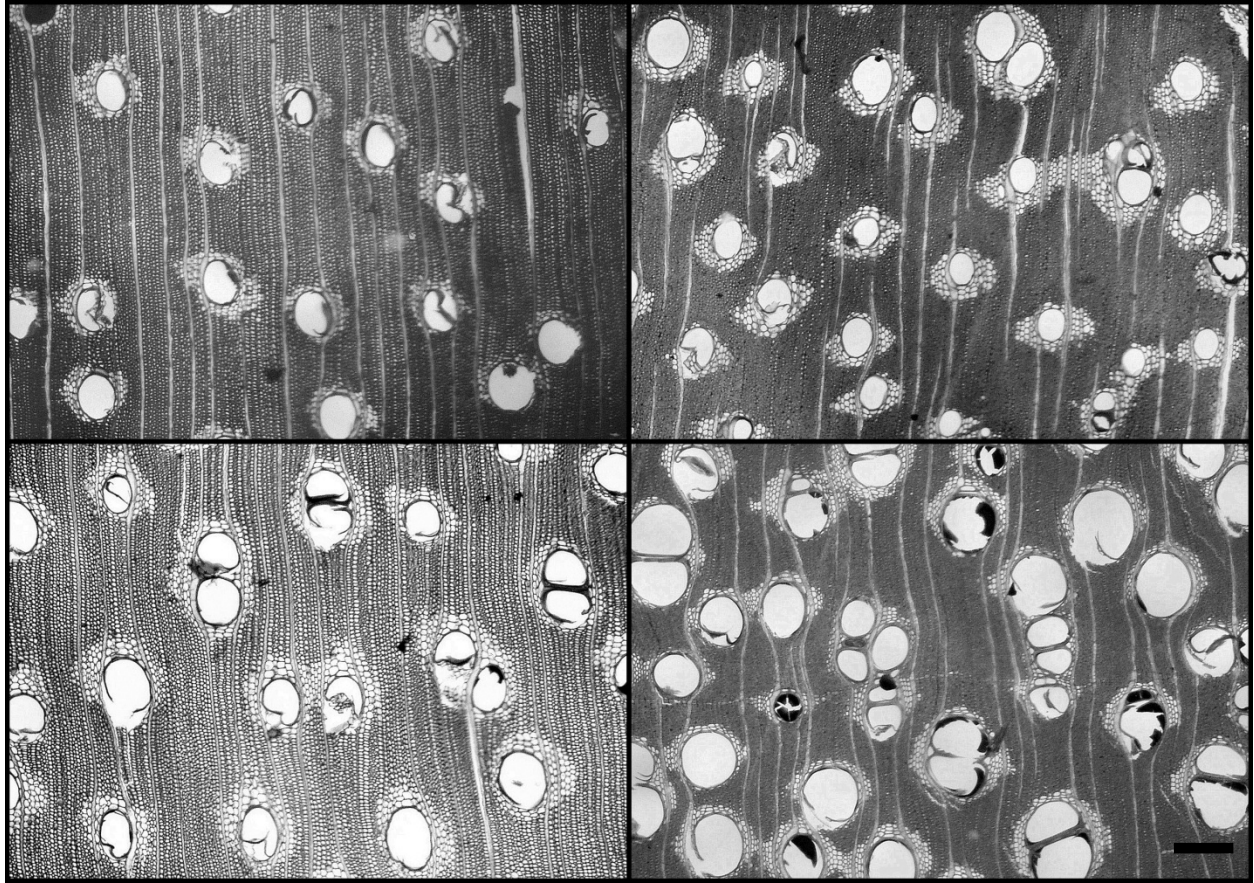


Figure S4. Wood anatomy of *Pseudopiptadenia psilostachya* (Fabaceae). Scale bar = 200 μm .

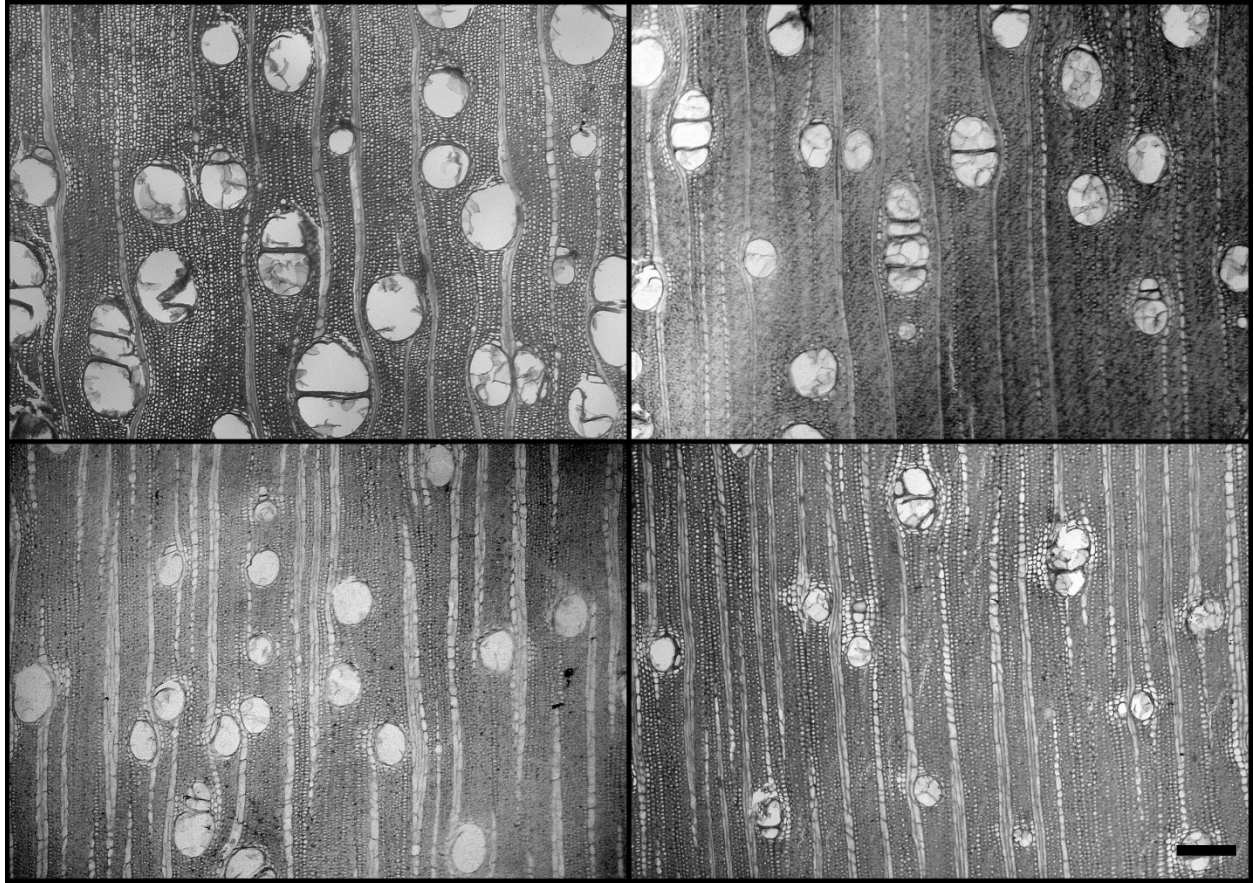


Figure S5. Wood anatomy of *Astronium lecointei* (Anacardiaceae). Scale bar = 200 μm .

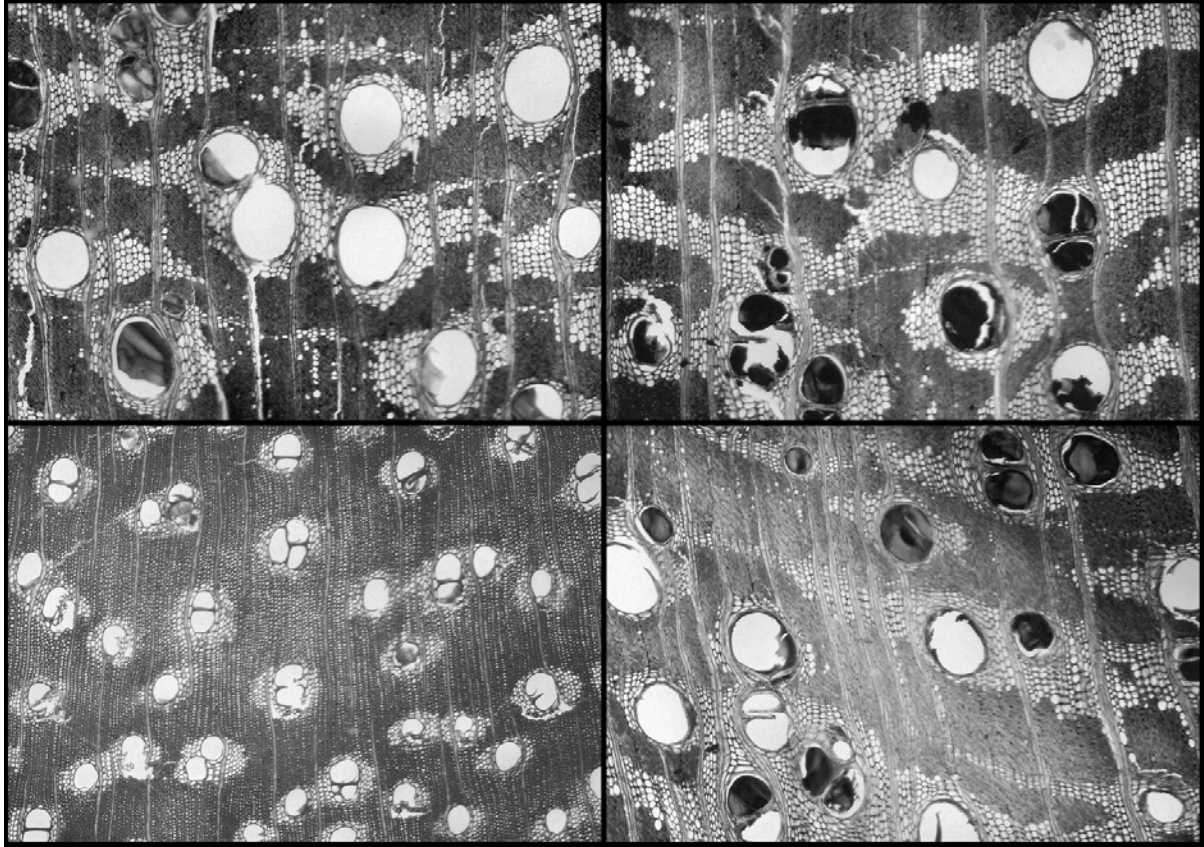


Figure S6. Wood anatomy of *Dinizia excelsa* (Mimosaceae). Scale bar = 200 μm .

Table S1. Termite species sampled in heartwood hollows of the five studied tree species.

	<i>D.</i> <i>excelsa</i>	<i>P.</i> <i>psilostachya</i>	<i>M. elata</i>	<i>M. bidentata</i>	<i>A. lecointei</i>	Total
<i>Anoplotermes</i> sp.	1	1	-	-	-	2
<i>Armitermes</i> c.f. <i>holmgreni</i>	-	1	-	-	-	1
<i>Armitermes</i> sp.	-	-	-	1	-	1
<i>Convexitermes manni</i>	-	-	-	-	1	1
<i>Coptotermes testaceus</i>	3	8	17	6	5	39
<i>Heterotermes</i> sp.	-	1	-	-	-	1
<i>Nasutitermes guayanae</i>	-	-	1	-	-	1
<i>N. surinamensis</i>	-	-	1	-	-	1
<i>Ruptitermes</i> sp.	1	-	-	-	-	1
Termitinae	-	-	1	-	1	2
Number of trees sampled	8	30	30	28	20	116
Number of trees with termites	5	11	20	7	6	50